The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,
IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY
JOHN G. FREEZE,
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductor is determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use his very best endeavors to fulfil in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publisher of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer and a want in the community hith erto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. *If* facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editor will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publisher and all payments therefor enforced in his name.

⁂ THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents; one square one month $2,00, two squares $3,00, three squares $5,00, four squares $6,00, half column $10,00, one column 15,00 Executors or administrators notices $3,00; Auditors $2,50. Editorial notices twenty cents a line. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract. Transient advertisements must be pre-paid. Jobbing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the requirement of the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office, and to state the reasons for its not being taken. A neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

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☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publisher, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

JOHN G. FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by
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FRANK R. SNYDER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1865.

POETRY.

THE BRIDE.

[The following poem from Sir JOHN SUCKLING, is one of the gems of English literature. The second stanza is *perfect*. The homely conclusion of the first may be questioned, but who can improve the general effect of the whole? The likening of the little feet to mice, with their playful timid movements; the ring too large for the delicate finger; the graceful dancing; the pure white and red of the cheeks, the one borrowed from the daisy, and the other from the sun-warmed cheek of the pear; the slightly swollen lip, as if bee-stung, and the modest but brilliant eyes which guard the face from bold inspection and charm and subdue the beholder. These are the beauties which preserve this little old poem from oblivion and stamp it as a masterpiece.

Sir JOHN SUCKLING was born in 1613, at Witham, in Middlesex, England, and died in France in 1641, at the age of twenty-eight years. He served in the German wars under GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, and was known in his own country as a wit, courtier and dramatist. His writings consist of letters written with ease and spirit, sundry poems and several comedies and tragedies.]

Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on, which they did bring;
It was too wide, a peck;
And to say truth (for out it must),
It looked like the great collar (just)
About our young colt's neck.

Her feet beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice stole in and out,
As if they feared the light,
But oh! she dances such a way!
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine a sight.

Her cheeks, so rare a white was on,
No daisy bears comparison,
Who sees them is undone,
For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Katherian pear,
The side that's next the sun.

Her lips were red, and one was thin!
Compared to that was next her chin,
Some bee had stung it newly;
But (Dick) her eyes so guard her face,
I durst no more upon them gaze,
Than on the sun in July.

COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

NON-LIABILITY OF THE COUNTY.—I. FELONIES.—II. MISDEMEANORS.—III. FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS.

At common law, (which was adopted in Pennsylvania by the Act of 28th January 1777, so far as was suitable to our circumstances,) the public pays no costs; and a defendant indicted for crime, was liable for the costs of prosecution, whether he was convicted or acquitted on the trial. The law continued to be so, until the Act of 20th March 1791 was passed, and as the liability of the county for costs is created only by statute, it cannot be extended beyond the limits assigned to it by the legislature. 6 H. 496.

The following are the only statutes now in force in Pennsylvania, imposing costs upon the county in criminal cases;

1. "In all prosecutions, cases of felony excepted, if the bill of indictment shall be returned "ignoramus," the grand jury returning the same shall decide and certify on such bill whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs of prosecution; and in all cases of acquittals by the petit jury on indictments for the offences aforesaid, the jury trying the same shall determine, by their verdict, whether the county, or the prosecutor, or the defendant shall pay the costs." Act of 31st March 1860, section 62.

2. "The costs of prosecution accruing on all bills of indictment charging a party with felony, returned "ignoramus" by the grand jury, shall be paid by the county; and the costs of prosecution accruing on bills of indictment charging a party with felony, shall, if such party be acquitted by the petit jury on the traverse of the same, be paid by the county, and in all cases of conviction of any crime, all costs shall be paid by the party convicted; but when such party shall have been discharged, according to law, without payment of costs, the costs of prosecution shall be paid by the county; and in cases of surity of the peace, the costs shall be paid by the prosecutor or the defendant, or jointly between them, or the county, as the court may direct." Act of 31st March 1860, sec. 64.

3. "In all cases where two or more persons have committed an indictable offence, the names of all concerned (if a prosecution shall be commenced) shall be contained in one bill of indictment, for which no more costs shall be allowed than if the name of one person only was contained therein." Act 31st March 1860, sec. 65.

4. The act of 23d September, 1791, sec. 13, enacts, that "where any person shall be brought before a court, justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any city or county of this commonwealth, having jurisdiction in the case, on the charge of being a runaway servant or slave, or of having committed a crime, and such charge, upon examination, shall appear to be unfounded, no costs shall be paid by such innocent person, but the same shall be chargeable to, and paid out of the county stock, by such city or county."

This section is in full force, although it was left out of Purdens Digest, and is therefore often lost sight of. The repealing section of the penal code of 1860 repeals all other statutes imposing costs upon the county in criminal cases.

I. FELONIES.

The non-liability of the county for costs under certain circumstances in cases of *felony* occasioned by the penal code of 1860, has in no case been brought before the Supreme Court, and has often escaped the attention of lawyers. Even an attorney to the Commissioners of Luzerne County in a lengthy article published in the *Legal Observer* of July 31st 1861, uses the following language: "In all cases of *felony*—either felony by common law or felony by statute—the county is liable for costs." Again he says that "the officials who have in charge the disbursement of the public funds, *have no right to pay the costs* in any criminal case, except where the statute specifically provides for payment." Certainly, the Commissioners could not be charged with *negligence*, if they did misapply the public funds in consequence of the *illegal* advice of their attorney. The responsibility would be with the attorney, not with them.

Previous to the adoption of the Penal Code of 1860, the 79th section of which repeals the 15th section of the Act of 23d September, 1791, where any person was convicted of any offence, punishable capitally, or by imprisonment at hard labor, the county was liable for costs of prosecution, if the defendant had not property sufficient to discharge the same. This is the farthest that the legislature ever went in imposing costs upon the county in cases of *conviction* for felony. And inasmuch as felonies were generally punishable either capitally, or by imprisonment at hard labor, and as persons who had property sufficient to discharge the costs were seldom convicted of felonies, the exceptions were gradually lost sight of it seems even by lawyers, and the idea appears to prevail that in all cases of felony, the county is liable for the costs of prosecution.

But since the act of 31st March, 1860, the county is made liable to pay the costs of prosecution in cases of felony only in two instances, where it is not equally liable in cases of misdemeanor. First, Where the indictment is returned "ignoramus" by the grand jury. Second, Where the defendant is acquitted by the petit jury upon trial. Never when he is convicted.

The following list comprises most of the felonies: Treason, misprision of treason, arson, murder, voluntary manslaughter; attempt to commit murder, maiming with intent to disfigure, injuring by explosive substances, administering stupefying mixtures with intent to commit any felony, counterfeiting, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.

II. MISDEMEANORS

The Supreme Court have put a strict construction on all statutes which impose costs on counties, and the the county can be made liable for costs on an indictment for an offence below felony only in one of three ways. 1. By the finding of the grand jury that the county shall pay the costs when the bill is returned *ignoramus*; 2. By a similar finding of the travers jury when the defendant is acquitted upon trial; and 3. By the discharge according to law of a convict, who is sentenced to pay the costs and does not. 6 H. 496.

III. FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS.

In cases of conviction of *any crime*, where the convict shall have been discharged according to law, without payment of costs, the costs of prosecution shall be paid by the county. The "discharge according to law," must be had either under the act of insolvency, or on reversal for error, 12 S & R. 95, or by pardon before sentence, 4 S & R. 449.

It is not every discharge according to law, of persons sentenced to pay costs and do not, that will make the county liable. It is also nessary that there should be a *conviction of a crime*. Hence if the grand jury return a bill "ignoramus," in a case other than felony, and order the prosecutor to pay the costs, and the prosecutor having been sentenced by the Court to pay them, is committed and then discharged according to law without having paid them, the county is not liable for costs.

Nor is the county liable, if a bill be found "a true bill," and the defendant having been tried and acquitted, and ordered by the petit jury to pay the costs, is sentenced by the Court to pay them, and is committed and discharged according to law, the costs not being paid.

Nor if the defendant is acquitted, and the prosecutor ordered by the petit jury to pay the costs, who after being sentenced by the Court to pay them, is committed and discharged according to law, the costs being unpaid, 4 S & R. 540.

In cases of surety of the peace, the costs are to be paid by the county, or by the parties, as the court may direct.

Justices of the peace, constables and witnesses are entitled to be paid their fees out of the county funds, in all criminal cases, where upon examination the charge appears to be unfounded, so that a discharge of the accused ensues without a binding over or a commitment. But clerks, sheriffs and district attorneys are not entitled. Such cases are not to be returned to court, whether the accused be discharged by a justice, or by one of the judges; (who are also justices of the peace so far as relates to criminal matters.) Act of 23 Sept. 1791, sec. 13.

The county is not liable for costs where a *nolle prosequi* is entered, which ought not to be done without a stipulation on part of the prosecution or the defendant to pay costs. 12 S & R. 94—6 H. 493. Nor is the county liable for costs where the indictment is quashed, 3 R. 487.

The county is not liable under any circumstances for the defendants bill of costs for his subpœnas, serving the same, and attedance of his witnesses, in any criminal prosecution; although if the jury on the trial for any misdemeanor, acquit the defendant and impose the costs upon the prosecutor, or divide them between the prosecutor and defendant, the defednants bill shall be included in the costs and paid accordingly by the party, or parties. Act of 31 March 1860, sec. 63.

Although the proportion of criminal cases wherein the county is liable for the costs of prosecution, is smaller than is generally supposed; yet, they may always be secured from the parties provided they are able, if magistrates would perform their whole duty when they commit defendants or bind them over to court, and also bind over the prosecutor and his witnesses to appear and testify. Then if any of them failed to appear, their recognizances would be forfeited and collected, and applied so far as nessary to the payment of costs, while if they do appear, it enables either the grand or petit juries to put the costs where they belong. The grand jury have no right to *ignore* a bill of indictment without any witnesses being produced and sworn, whereby the costs would fall on the county in cases of felony, or perhaps be put upon the prosecutor or county in cases of misdemeanor. The legal acceptation of the words "*diligently inquire*" contained in the oath administered to grand juries is, "*diligently to inquire* into the circumstances of the charge, *the credibility of the witnesses* who support it, and, from the whole, to judge whether the person accused ought to be put upon his trial." 1 Dallas, 237. If the grand jury should return a "true bill," without any witnesses being sworn, and so noted, the indictment would be quashed at the instance of the defendant. American Criminal Law, 232. So too, if *without witnesses*, the grand jury should return a bill "ignoramus," whereby the costs would fall, or be put upon the county, or the prosecutor, their *return would be set aside* at the instance of the county, or party interested. Where no witness is produced and sworn before the grand jury, *they have nothing to return to the court*, and their simple duty is to burn the bill of indictment, or return it to the District Attorney. Therefore, where justices of the peace make returns in criminal cases without any recognisances of the prosecutor or witnesses, (as is generally the case in Columbia county,) and the defendant appears, without prosecutor or witnesses appearing against him, *the costs are simply lost*.

All bills against the county for costs in criminal prosecutions, should be made out in such a manner as to show the names of the offences charged and how the respective cases were disposed of; so that if the commissioners did not happen to know, they could readily ascertain whether they were disposed of in such way as to render the county liable.

This covers all the points that ever arise before the Commissioners of Columbia County in respect to payment of costs in criminal prosecutions; although in some parts of the State, it might be proper to treat on the subject of costs in commitments for vagrancy, and perhaps one or two other matters of minor importance.

E. H. LITTLE.

LIFE IN THE WOODS.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER I.

It was a February storm in Maine, and those who have not experienced such can have no idea of its terrific power, the air thick with falling snow, which was driven whirling into immense drifts, and the wind raging and tearing in its wild fury with a roaring like thunder.

Brook's Mill was a small clearing on the Penobscot, over which was scattered some dozen log cabins, besides the mill which gave name to the place. The cabins had an opening in the roof, which served the double purpose of letting the smoke out and the light in; and on nights like the one described, were scenes of elemental warfare, for the wind and snow come whistling and drifting down the opening, but only to be met and conquered by the bed of glowing coals and the flames which leaped and flashed as if enjoying the contest.

When nights were clear, the stars looked down upon those gathered about the hearthstone, and by day the sky spread above its glorious blue, and the sun poured down its flood of golden light.

The cabin of Peter Hoffman was somewhat larger than the others, and possessed the luxury of glazed windows. The chimney occupied nearly one side of the apartment, and the fire, which was composed of logs several feet in length, went blazing and crackling up, sending out its ruddy light and genial heat. There were perhaps a dozen persons gathered around it, luxuriating in it as only those can who have battled through the day with fierce winds and deep snows.

There was but one woman present, Kitty Hoffman, the housekeeper of her father; the others were men with firm tread, iron muscles, and voices accustomed to ringing through the forest with clear trumpet notes, more penetrating than the howl of a wolf or the scream of a catamount.

One of the company was an Indian, whom they called Sockabason, brown and wrinkled, but with erect figure, and coal black locks, which hung straggling over his ears and shoulders. Near him sat a boy, of perhaps nineteen Summers, who was designated as Indian Sam, though it was evident from his blue eyes and ruddy cheeks that he had no hereditary claim to that title. He was an estray, who had been picked up by Sockabason, so long ago that he had forgotten when, though he repaid the kindness of his protector with the staunchest devotion. They had lived much with the remnant of the Penobscot tribe, after their usual wandering manner; but latterly the old man had suffered from rheumatism, and the boy, in order to provide for him, had joined a logging camp.

The men had just returned from a hunting excursion, which had lasted three days, and in which they had been highly successful, having brought home upon their sleds several moose, besides smaller game.

"By Jupiter!" exclaimed Paul Carter, a man whose age ranged somewhere between thirty and forty, for those men wear so well that it is not easy to judge; "By Jupiter, Crawford, that moose's antlers would have done for you if it had not been for Sam's hatchet."

"Hm!" replied the man addressed, "so they might if I had been fool enough to let them."

"For shame, Crawford!" returned the first speaker, "you dropped your knife when the moose turned, and it lay three yards behind you. You'd not have been a living man to-night if Sam hadn't rushed in when he plunged down upon you, and a lucky thing it was, with nothing in his hand but that hatchet."

Sockabason turned his eyes upon the boy at his side, but without making the extra effort of turning his head, and with his pipe held between his teeth, grunted out a satisfactory "Ugh!"

Kitty Hoffman dropped her knitting upon her lap, and looked upon him, as a woman always does upon a man who has done a heroic action.

Every glance, save that of James Crawford, was turned upon him with approbation.

Crawford looked exceedingly sulky, at which his host seemed annoyed.

"What's the use, friends, he exclaimed, "of all this palaver? The moose is ours, and his beef will taste all the same whether struck down with knife or hatchet."

That attempt to produce harmony was assisted by Jimmy Spear, who, from an old chest in the corner, produced a viol, upon which he scraped out a number of lively jigs and reels. They put the company in excellent spirits, who soon after dispersed, some to their homes in the vicinity, and the remainder to beds in Peter Hoffman's house.

Crawford was one who remained. He was owner of the mill, which was a position of importance, and that, combined with other reasons, gave him great influence with Peter Hoffman. The latter had an unfortunate taste for strong drink, which was not easy to supply, the Maine law being then in operation, and it was shrewdly suspected by many that Crawford, who went frequently down the river, managed to furnish him with the forbidden article.

Crawford had endeavored to play the agreeable to Kitty, but had been constantly repulsed by her, to the great dissatisfaction of her father.

Spring at length arrived. The ice had taken its departure from the rivers and streams. The axe was no longer heard resounding through the forest, and the logs which had been deposited by the water's edge were floated by the Spring rains, and bound together in rafts, to be transported in that form to the market towns, some hundred and fifty miles below. The logging camps were broken up and some of their crews gone down river to settle with the owners, while others remained to "drive the logs."

One balmy morning Kitty Hoffman had been in the wood gathering the fragrant May-flower and scarlet checkerberries, which are so beautiful amid their brown leaves, and, after taking them home to smile in glasses on the mantel, again went out, and that time to the water. Unfastening a batteau, she entered it, and after gliding round the pretty shores of the stream, pushed out into the river. The current, swollen by melting snows and Spring rains, was swift and strong, and bore the little bark rapidly along without effort of her own.

The ride over the rushing water was so exciting that she laughed and sang, and wondered that any one could forego the delights of such a morning, and sit shrouded within four walls—how much time passed thus she could not tell, when a call proceeded from the shore, a prolonged "Who—o—o," the voice resting upon the vowel notes in a rich musical swell. She swept the shore with her glance, but no one was visible; the call was repeated, when, placing her hand to her mouth, she gave an answering one. Then she perceived, gliding in and out among the trees, a figure moving rapidly up the shore. As he drew nearer she perceived that he was making violent gestures, evidently directed toward herself. Supposing that he wished her to put him over to the opposite shore, she caught up the paddle in order to do so, when, to her alarm she perceived that the current was much stronger than at the mouth of the stream, and she had no control over her little bark. In vain she exerted all her strength to direct it toward the shore—onward, more and more rapidly it was swept, and soon the fearful sound of the rapids fell upon her ear. She was approaching Salmon Rips, and had been borne so swiftly along as to be unconscious of the distance which she had made.

The person upon the shore, whom she then recognized as Indian Sam, had evidently seen her danger, and attempted to warn her. She gained hope from that, when, to her dismay, he turned and rapidly retraced his steps; but she soon felt assured that he had formed some plan for her assistance—for he almost flew over the ground, taking flying leaps over the fallen trees, while his long locks streamed upon the air.

He reached the broken water, and the boat nearly in the middle of the stream was rapidly approaching it. Then he plunged in, half swimming, half wading, contending with the tumbling waves, and with the assistance of his pole springing from rock to rock. He reached the channel, and battled for one moment with the angry element for a foothold, then, when the boat approached, with one great leap, he was standing in her prow.

There was no time for words, and he did not even look behind him; all his strength and skill were required to guide the boat amid the foaming breakers, to fend her with his pole from the rough jutting rocks, and force her into the safest channels. He had often poled up and down those rapids, but never before with a pole so short and untried, or with a freight so precious. How quick was his eye; how firm his muscle! as he stretched sometimes nearly half his length over the water, to guard against some treacherous rock, and quick as thought sprang to the opposite side, to ward off a danger there. Sometimes, when his pole was firmly settled for a moment, he would exchange a smile of encouragement with Kitty, then again he would spring over her as if she were a bale of chattles, to guard the boat in the rear. At length the rapids were safely passed, and the boat brought into the shore. The two adventurers, wet and exhausted, but grateful and happy, sat down in the sunshine upon a fallen tree.

Kitty's emotions took the womanly form of tears, and it was with alternate smiles, sobs, and broken words, that she expressed her thanks to the brave boy who had risked his life for her own. She called him her best friend—her brother.

He took her hand, which he pressed between both his own, and while he looked earnestly in her face, said, slowly: "Sisters marry, and brothers live in friendship with their husbands. I could not look upon your husband, Kitty, therefore I am not your brother."

Her eyes fell beneath his gaze; her cheeks flushed with surprise and embarrassment, and she made an effort to withdraw her hand.

The boy unclasped it instantly, and sat silently by her side.

Pained with the thought of grieving him, she lifted her eyes, and met his own fixed, full of sadness, upon her.

"Have I vexed you?" she whispered.

"Oh no, no!" he replied; "what more could you do for poor Sam, for Indian Sam, than to pity him, than to endure him? How should he dare love Kitty Hoffman, the pretty girl, the wise girl, who has more book learning than all the men of the settlement? I will go away with Sackabason, who is kind to me. I will shut up my heart toward women forever."

The youthful face of the speaker grew pale with his stern purpose, but his lips were tremulous with another emotion. How unconscious he was of all his splendid gifts, youth, beauty, and heroism! In his own eyes, he was but the poor and unlettered Indian boy. The sentiment of caste rose as strong in that little village as in the circles of city life. The Indians are always regarded by the white settlers as an inferior race, and Sam shared in that opprobium, of which he was fully conscious.

He waited as if to hear from Kitty one more word, before he should leave her forever. A struggle suggested by his words was going on in her mind, which he perceived by that power which accompanies strong emotion, and which reveals soul to soul more clearly than words can ever do.

She did not speak, and a shade of bitterness passed over his face. Then he said:

"The path through the woods is long and lonely, but Kitty is a forest maiden and does not fear it. I will go now," and he moved away. But a few low words from his companion arrested him: "Do not leave me."

He turned: "Have you one word of hope for me, Kitty?" "If there is hope in this—that you are to me the noblest, the kindest, the most beautiful of human beings."

He sprung toward her, falling upon his knees at her feet, and seizing her hands which he pressed to his lips and cheeks."

"Silly boy," said she, but with a smile and tears, "to plunge into Salmon Rips, daring death at every step, and all to save a girl who for her folly deserved to be drowned."

CHAPTER II.

Sam found frequent opportunities of stepping in at Peter Hoffman's, to converse with Kitty, and when the time approached for his raft to go down the river, he proposed a plan to her. He would remain at Oldtown, and enter a school; Kitty should not have a husband who could neither read nor write.

To that she replied: "You are a hero, Sam; but you do not know how hard it will be to lift up your tall person in the A B C class."

A flush of mortification passed over his face, but a moment after he looked up with a bright smile. "I can bear it Kitty, never fear for me."

The plan was carried out, and he encountered all of which he had been warned; but his purpose was not shaken. He applied himself with so much perseverance that he was soon enabled to read, but writing he found much more difficult. He could not succeed in forming one sentence which he was willing that Kitty should look upon—thus he was unable to fulfil his promise of writing to her.

Crawford, with the keen glance of jealousy, discovered the affection existing between the lovers, but as his own interest in Kitty was no secret, he resolved not to be outrivaled by Indian Sam.

Sam's school was nearly ended, and he had begun to count the time in days when he would return to Brook's Mill, when one morning he was hailed by a familiar voice. It was that of Crawford, and every old feeling of resentment vanished in the pleasure of seeing a face from the settlement. Crawford told him that he had come down on business connected with the mill, which would detain him several days, and then he detailed to him all the news of the settlement, mentioning Hoffman and his daughter incidently, as if they were not of especial interest to either of them.

Sam had commissioned a friend who was going to Bangor to procure for him several articles which he designed to present to Kitty. In the mean time, his school had closed, and Crawford proposed that he should visit Bangor with him, overcoming his objections by offering to defray his expenses.

He played the cicerone admirably, taking him to every place of interest, and lastly to visit the shipping. There was one vessel bound for California, in which he lingered for hours, conversing with the men on the land of gold, and frequently turning to Sam with expressions of wonder and delight. After leaving, he proposed they should both ship as hands on board the Gold Hunter, remain two years in California, and then return rich enough to buy the whole township which contained the little settlement of Brook's Mill.

Sam was unmoved by the proposal, and in the evening Crawford again led him to the vessel. There were a number of men collected in the forecastle, and he declared that he must have "one drink with such good fellows before leaving them forever."

The bottle was irresistable, and they soon became uproarious. Sam took but one glass, yet his head reeled and his limbs lost their strength. Crawford was noisiest of all. He sang, danced and shouted, but suddenly became silent, looked keenly around, and then slipped out. He sought the captain—offered himself for a hand—was accepted—signed the papers *Samuel Spring* and then disappeared.

Sam had fallen down overcome by what he had drank, for there was a white sediment in his glass, which none of the others contained. The vessel was several miles down the bay the next morning before he staggered upon deck, but his name had been read off long before. His astonishment and dismay may well be imagined. The sailors pitied him, but supposed he had signed when intoxicated; the captain supposed the same, and would not listen to him—so he sailed for California.

Crawford returned to Brooks' Mill, having accomplished the object for which he had left.

The grief and mortification may well be imagined, when she learned from him the faithlessness of her lover, and the winter which followed was dark indeed, with her hopes extinguished, and her father's intemperance increasing. Crawford's kindnes and attentions alone made life endurable, yet she felt a repugnance to him which she in vain endeavored to overcome.

Hoffman had passed a day of drunkenness, and Crawford had succeeded in getting him to bed. He then returned to the fireside where Kitty was sitting, and spoke to her of her future, unprotected, and worse, with such a father. Then he told her of his love, and how he would protect and cherish her if she would permit him. She was deeply touched by so much kindness, and expressed many thanks, but begged him never again to recur to the subject.

When her father recovered from his fit of intemperance, he was, as usual, wretched and despondent, and Kitty's feelings underwent their accustomed change, from disgust to pity. He told her with falling tears and trembling voice, that it was in her power to make a man of him; that he was deeply in debt to Crawford, and that if she would marry him he would be relieved from his feelings of dependence, and in that event he solemnly promised never again to taste a drop of liquor. Then there came to Kitty a terrible conflict, and she made that mistake which has wrecked the happiness of so many; to a false sence of duty she sacrificed every instinct of her nature.

She consented to marry Crawford, and preparations were made for the wedding. But a few days before the event was to take place, a stranger dressed in hunter's costume called upon her. He introduced himself as John Brown of Old Town, a friend of Samuel Spring, whom he said he had known intimately during his stay at that place; then taking from his vest pocket a small box, presented it to her, with apologies for having kept it so long. The box contained a ring of massive gold, and Kitty looked to her visitor for an explanation. He told her that he had been commissioned by his friend to make purchases, which were designed for a present to herself; that the ring box was by mistake put into his own package, which he had not discovered until after the other articles were sent, and as he found no safe opportunity of forwarding it, decided to keep it until he should make his accustomed hunting excursion up the river, when he promised himself the pleasure of calling upon her.

Kitty was still mystified; she replied to Mr. Brown that she had received no other articles, and had no reason to suppose that she had been remembered by his friend. Then she heard of Sam's devotion to herself, and of his intention of returning to Brook's Mill as soon as his school had ended. How unlike the account Crawford had given her.

At the mention of him her visitor started, saying that it was the name of the man who had called for the package—that he had represented himself as coming at Sam's request, as he was going directly to Brook's Mill; that the gleam of his eye was bad, and his story inconsistent as he told of Sam's sudden departure for sea, and that, together with the strangeness of the event, gave him strong suspicions that he had been unfairly dealt with.

Kitty had grown cold and stern, with the purpose she had resolved to fulfill, but the assurance of her lover's fidelity unsealed the flood-gates of feeling, and she was again living and hopeful.

Crawford's duplicity was evident; should she confront him with the ring, and charge him with his guilt? Her spirit was subdued by suffering, and she shrunk from it.

She dreaded also to encounter the displeasure of her father, and in her emergency consulted Paul Carter, on whose friendship she had ever relied.—He penetrated the schemes of Crawford by means of what he had previously known, combined with the new light which had just been thrown upon them, and directed her to appear as if nothing had happened, and he would find means to take Crawford out of the settlement before the knot could be tied. She did so, but avoided every opportunity of seeing Crawford alone. The day appointed for the wedding arrived, bringing the minister and invited guests, and her heart sunk with the fear that her friend would be delayed. She retired to her little room in the loft, and throwing open the window, looked anxiously down the path which led to the river.

Her father called her several times, but she put him off with excuses. At length she heard an exclamation of impatience, and his heavy step upon the stairs. Trembling with fear, she sprang to the opening and descended in view of the astonished guests—for in place of the bridal attire was her every day dress, and her hair, which had been disheveled by the wind, fell in confusion over her face and shoulders.

Peter Hoffman's face grew black with rage, and Crawford's pale with fear.

"What does this mean, girl?" exclaimed the former, flinging his heavy hand upon her shoulder and shaking her roughly.

Her courage was restored by that rude touch. "It means," she said firmly, "that I have been deceived, that I will never be James Crawford's wife."

Then the minister stepped forward: "Young woman," said he, "this is very singular conduct, thus to mock the feelings of your friends and the man who loves you."

Kitty trembled at those solemn words when at that moment Paul Carter stooped his tall figure at the low doorway and strode uprightly into the room. He was followed by two men, one of whom produced a warrant for the apprehension of James Crawford, who was charged with stealing lumber which had escaped from Smith's boom in the spring.

Crawford in his first surprise exhibited guilt in his expression, but he soon rallied and declared that it was a base scandal.

He departed with the officers, leaving the guests to talk over the strange event.

Paul Carter enlightened them with the particulars. He had discovered the theft at the time, and thought of charging Crawford with it, but as it was disagreeable had not done so, and had it not been for his treachery toward Indian Sam it would never have been known through him.

Crawford had been guilty of many acts of meanness and oppression, and Sam was a general favorite, so although the company missed the pleasure of a wedding, they were not disappointed.

The rage and disappointment of Peter Hoffman were unbounded. Kitty's friends would not trust her with him alone, and she went with Paul Carter and his wife to their cabin.

Solitude and an empty bottle reduced her father's temper, and he called there at the end of several days to beg her to return. Her friends would have dissuaded her, but all his brutality had not destroyed her affection for him, and she still entertained hopes of his reformation.

He suffered a long and severe sickness, owing partly to his previous bad habits, and partly to the want of that stimulus to which he had been so long accustomed. During it all Kitty nursed him with the most untiring sweetness and patience, and he was not unmoved by it.

He was free from the presence of his tempter, and had abundant opportunity to reflect upon his past course. Kitty's hopes were fulfilled, for he did repent, with an agony of bitterness, and made resolutions for the future which he never broke.

His property was wasted and his health gone, and he grew so gentle and self-denying that it was pitiable to see him. Kitty found it very blessed to work for him, very sweet to receive his fatherly tenderness, and his little attempts to care for and relieve her.

The people of that little community did not confine their sympathies each within his own four walls, so the wolf Hunger never looked in at Peter Hoffman's window; and Kitty, when her father recovered, found a plan of repaying their kindness and preserving her own sense of independence. She gathered up her little store of books, and invited all the children to go to her for instruction. The plan succeeded, and in the fulfillment of her new duties, she realized much happiness.

Again the winter snows melted into spring, and spring into summer. The settlement was increased by the addition of several families, and Kitty's duties as teacher became proportionately important. Crawford never returned, and the mill fell into other hands.

Sackabason had rejoined his tribe, but he appeared occasionally to make inquiries for Sam. He always said, "He come back sartain—he all right here," placing his hand upon his heart, and he was right. One lovely day in October, just as Kitty had dismissed her school, a sailor-like personage approached the cabin. He had a rolling gait, a jaunty air, and his face was covered with a profusion of tawny beard. Kitty bowed distantly at first and then rushed toward him with an exclamation of joy.

News of Sam's arrival spread like wind and in an incredibly short space of time Peter Hoffman's cabin was crowded with settlers to welcome him back.

What adventures he had encountered! what wonders he had seen! Strange people with strange costumes and strange tongues, wealth and splendor more wonderful than the tales of fairy land, but beside them squalor and wretchedness which would wring the hearts to look upon—heaps of glittering gold and climates of summer—beautiful women with robes more gorgeous than the rainbow—"at that Kitty looked just a little disturbed, but he immediately added "none so fair as the one I carry in my heart."

He had been around the world and declared there were no skies so bright no air so fragrant, no woods so sweet as the woods of Maine, and no hearts so stanch and warm as the hearts he left behind him.

He had developed greatly during his year of travel—had grown business-like and self-reliant. He had brought back ready money with which he purchased the mill, and built a house upon the prettiest site on the river.

Of course there was a wedding and a merrymaking—all the settlers were present, and Sockabason also, for whom a messenger had been dispatched some fifty miles into the woods.

Sam and Kitty urged him to remain with them but he said:

"Indian no like um house—no like um bed—he go hunt—get um skin—come back when snow gon."

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1867.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL.

On the twelfth day of December 1866, the bill granting to negroes the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, passed the Senate. We copy the vote and the bill in full. After the debate had ended, the report goes on to say:

The question was then upon adopting the bill reported by the committee as a substitute for the bill referred to at the last session.

Various verbal amendments were then offered and adopted, after which the bill was passed by yeas 32, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—32.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Wynkle—13.

Messrs. Yates and Johnson, the latter being absent, paired as in the former vote.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Cragin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, M'Dougal, Nye and Yates—7.

So the bill was passed. As passed it is as follows:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and in the ward or district in which he shall offer to vote, three months next preceding any election therein shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector, and entitled to vote at any election in said District without any distinction on account of color or race.

SECTION 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall wilfully refuse to receive or who shall wilfully reject the votes of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District, or to both.

SECTION 3. That if any person or persons shall willfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District, to give this act in special charge to the grand jury at the commencement of each term of court next preceding the holding of any general city election in said District.

SECTION 5. That the mayors and aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the first day of March, in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards in said cities in any election, and said Mayors and Aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein and for correcting said lists, on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of such session in some newspaper printed in said District.

SECTION 6. That on or before the first day of March the mayors and aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared, in one or more public places in said cities, at least ten days prior to each annual election.

SECTION 7. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list therein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officers have had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity and shall find his name on the list and shall mark it, and ascertain that his vote is single.

Sections 8 and 9 are those added on motion of Mr. Wilson, to prevent and punish bribery at elections.

The bill now goes to the House for the action of that body.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the deficiency bill passed by the House was taken up, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the Senate, at 5 P.M., adjourned.

MILITARY TRIALS.

It is understood a general order is in course of preparation, to be directed to Department Commanders, acquainting them with the decision of the Supreme Court against the illegality of courts-martial for the trial of civilians, and directing them to confine themselves strictly to military duties, leaving judiciary questions to the decision of the civil courts, or something to that effect.

We clip the above paragraph from the New York *Tribune* of December 20th. In a subsequent issue appeared the opinion of the Court in full. Editorially the *Tribune* says that the points decided were: That in this case a writ of *Habeas Corpus* was rightfully issued, "that Milligan ought to have been discharged from custody, and that the Military Commission assembled for that purpose had no legal jurisdiction to try and sentence the accused. This, however, is a merely technical statement of the points decided. In the determination of them all the Court concur," etc.

The cases of Milligan and others in Indiana were of the same general character of those in Columbia County, and in many cases exactly the same. They were citizens of a State, had never been in the military service of the United States, were arrested by military authority, were held until after a session of the Circuit or District Court, not presented by the Grand Jury, and entitled to their discharge.

Notwithstanding the repeated objection interposed by counsel to the legality of the Military Commission—Judge Advocate Wessels, a most malignant specimen of his kind, continued to push the conviction of the prisoners with most intemperate zeal. Argument, law, the plain provisions of the Act of Congress, now construed by the Supreme Court just as it was then by the counsel of our citizens, availed them nothing. They were tried and convicted and sentenced by a tribunal which the Supreme Court say "had no legal jurisdiction to try and sentence."

Now take the case of William Appleman, of Benton, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of *five hundred dollars*, and which he did pay; and tell us by what right that money was wrested from him, and by what right is it kept? He is clearly entitled to recover from the United States that money with interest. It is too plain for argument, and we should like to know how the Radicals, in the face of the court, dare refuse to repay him.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the late COLUMBIAN newspaper, have made arrangements with the publisher of this paper for carrying out and executing their existing contracts with their subscribers and advertisers, as follows:

1. That subscribers' who have paid furnished with this paper *free of charge* until their subscriptions expire.

2. That *paid* advertisements extending over future time, shall be continued in this paper *without charge* until the time paid for expires.

3. That this paper shall be sent to those subscribers who have *not* paid their subscriptions, (during the time those subscriptions are to run,) and that the amounts *now due* thereon, as well as those hereafter accruing, shall be paid to the publisher of this paper without account to the former proprietors.

4. That *unpaid* advertisements, extending over future time, shall be continued in this paper during the times contracted for, and shall be wholly paid for to the publisher of this paper.

Subscribers and advertisers interested, who receive this paper without notice of objection to the publisher, will be considered as agreeing with him upon the above terms and conditions, for the continuance of their subscriptions and advertisements. There will be no increase of rates of charge for advertisements, continued as above, although the circulation of this paper will be more than double that of the late COLUMBIAN. J. G. F.

January 3, 1867.

TEACH children first to work well, then there is time enough to teach them to do it rapidly.

JACOB SNIDER, JR.

Most of our readers, indeed, all those living up the Creek will remember Mr. Snider and his family, who made a very large purchase of real estate on the borders of Columbia and Sullivan, some years ago, and settled there. Mr. Snider, the father, went to England, and there, after much toil, patience, expense, and ingenuity, completed the invention of a breech-loading rifle, which in all the requisites of such a weapon is said to be unequaled.

We give the extract following from the London *Times* of October 17th, a copy of which was forwarded to us by E. B. Snider, Esq. The steamer following that which announced Mr. Snider's sickness brought the news of his death—he too a victim to the tardiness and ingratitude of those using his labors, and refusing proper compensation.

"On the 19th ult., an extract was given from a communication which had appeared in the *Engineer*, stating that Mr. Snider, the inventor of the breech-loader of that name, was lying helpless and paralyzed, and that he had not been able to obtain one penny from the just and honorable and beneficient government of this great country, although his invention has been accepted by them and is being applied to the conversion of the Enfield rifle as fast as existing arrangements will permit. The taunting tone of the statement was not such as to invite entire reliance upon its accuracy, and a belief was expressed that it was one of those highly-colored pictures likely to be dissipated upon inquiry. But, however questionable may have been the style in which it was conveyed, and for which Mr. Snider is not answerable, there is reason to fear the charge is not without foundation. So far back as 1849, Mr. Snider, it appears, presented the Storm system of breach-loading to the English Government, and was called on to convert two Enfields upon that plan. Subsequently it was suggested the ammunition should be made up with government powder and bullet, and Mr. Snider having applied and received these articles the trials duly proceeded before the Ordinance Committee. A demand was then made upon him for the sum of 1l. 1s. 2d. for the material thus furnished, and it is affirmed that the government actually sued him and obtained judgment against him for that amount. At that time his experiments occupied about eighteen months. Early in 1861 he went to the Continent to pursue his researches into the best system of breech-loading. In 1863 he returned to England and first exhibited a model of a gun which formed the basis of his present invention. He was assured that the Government would never consent to look at a system of breech-loading carrying its own ignition, but the scientific persons having the subject in charge zealously met his views, and after eight years of labor and heavy expenditure he had the satisfaction to see his system practically successful, and adopted by the State. But the further pecuniary and painful part of the history is described to be as follows:—In June last he addressed Lord Harrington, the then Secretary of War, saying, he thought the time had now come when he should be informed how he was to be dealt with. The reply was that his claim must be considered under three heads—first, reimbursement for expenses; 2, compensation for services while employed in the department; and, 3, reward for the invention; and it was added that the first two points could be speedily settled without waiting for the third. Mr. Snider accordingly named 2,700l. as the sum due to him for expenditure and services, whereupon he was notified that the matter had been left entirely in the hands of Mr. Clode, the Government Solicitor for War, and that his decision was to give 1,000l. and no more. Harassed by creditors for debts incurred during his long and costly proceedings, and at the same time helpless from sickness, and being told that if he did not accept what was offered and give an acquittance in full he would get nothing, Mr. Snider, about a fortnight back, consented by the advice of friends to take the amount, the whole of which went immediately to creditors, not one farthing finding its way to his own hands. The only mitigation of the story is that it has been understood he has been informed that when he shall be well enough to present himself at the War office the matter will be reconsidered and a more fitting allowance made. Such are the facts as they have been conveyed in answer to inquiries, but there may be some minor inaccuracies in them as Mr. Snider, in his helpless condition, is unable fully to state his own case. Not unfrequently, the sorrows of inventors are traceable to their own improvidence or unfitness for business, and also to the inevitable operation of the patent laws; but in this instance there is nothing on the surface to lead to any such assumption. Apart from his labors on the Continent, Mr. Snider was, it is believed, incessantly engaged for eight months in the service of the department of Woolwhich, and, looking at the expense of his previous models, drawing, &c., his charge of 2,700l. for actual time and outlay will strike most persons as extremely moderate, while the arbitary cutting down of such an item to 1,000l. is sufficient to account for the existence of great pecuniary distress. In countries where patents are conferred the Governments have the legal power to use such inventions free of cost: but this is merely for self-protection, and can never be properly pleaded as a bar to a liberal acknowledgment for benefits conferred. Mr. Snider asserts that in accordance with a promise he originally gave, he has always faithfully resisted inducements and offers held out to him by other Governments to furnish them with a copy of his gun, and in the absence of explanation the treatment he has received seems calculated on every ground to arouse a feeling which will not be allayed until upon a statement of the precise merits of the case justice shall have been fully satisfied.

NATIVE EVERGREENS.

We commence this week to notice the several kinds of Evergreen trees, native to this County, and suited to cultivation for ornament and use, and will in future numbers proceed with the work. One use of Evergreens is now becoming important in Farming and in Horticulture; we mean their use as *screens* for the protection of fruit trees, fruiting plants, and grain crops against the cold winds of winter and the drying winds of summer. They protect against frost in winter and drouth in summer when planted in some proper manner to break the force of prevailing winds. Whether as belts or as hedges they are becoming every year more important, because of the clearing away of the native forests. And they will be found advantageous even when planted sparsely, in clumps, or singly, at intervals, near roads and fences.

Our article of this week is devoted to the Black Spruce, commonly but improperly called "Double Spruce," which is one of our finest ornamental Evergreens in yards and lawns, and also suitable for planting to break winds. It is not, however, a good hedge plant, as it cannot be made to grow compactly as a dwarf under the discipline of the knife or shears. Hereafter, we shall discourse upon the Red Cedar, Hemlock Spruce, White Pine and Laurel. The Balsam Fir, Tamarack and Ground Hemlock are of less importance, but may receive incidental notice.

THE BLACK SPRUCE.

This fine Evergreen tree is rare in Pennsylvania, and in fact it is rare in any part of North America, south of the 44th parallel of north latitude. It is found abundantly in Lower Canada, New Foundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and in the States of Maine and Vermont and the upper parts of New Hampshire; in all which sections it constitutes a third part of the native forests. It is found on the Black Mountain in South Carolina which is one of the loftiest summits in the Southern States, and where, of course, the temperature is much colder than in lower situations. It is also said by Michaux to be sometimes met with in the white cedar swamps near Philadelphia and New York, but in these places, which are always miry, and sometimes submerged, its vegetation is feeble.

In our immediate section it is met with in a swamp on the eastern side of Fishingcreek township, in this county, not far from the village of New Columbus; in the "Franklin Swamp" in Huntington township, Luzerne county; and also upon the North Mountain. It has also been particularly remarked in a large swamp not far from Wilkesbarre. But in all cases known to us in this State, its situation and growth are similar to those formerly assigned it by Michaux in the neighborhoods of Philadelphia and New York. It is invariably a native of the swamps and of imperfect development both as to size and beauty. But though seen under all the disadvantages of its location, it appears as a splendid tree, excelled by few of cold climates for ornamental planting.

It is known by Botanists as *Abies nigra*, or Black Spruce Fir. With us it is commonly called "Double Spruce," a name borrowed from New England which ought to be discarded.

Although the Black Spruce is, with us, invariably found in wet situations, it grows perfectly well in ordinary soil and comparatively dry places. And where it is not crowded or oppressed by other plants, it remains limbed down nearly to the earth, and exhibits fully its beauty of form and color. Where favorable conditions are established the points of its lower limbs may be made to take root and produce secondary trees around the older one, recalling Milton's figure of the Banyan tree, forming a grove by its branches:

> ——"Its bended twigs take root,
> And daughters grow about the mother tree,
> A pillared shade."

The Black Spruce, in northern forests, sometimes attains a height of seventy to eighty feet, and its timber is valuable possessing lightness and elasticity. As an ornamental tree it has been grown in England since the year 1700, prior to which date it was introduced by the celebrated Compton, and in this country it is, in recent years, becoming a favorite for yards and grounds and therefore is produced extensively, for sale in our general nurseries. The seed germinate readily, and plants bear removal well. The best time in the year for transplanting them, (and in fact for planting most evergreens,) is the month of May.

We have sometimes seen young Black Spruce trees, obtained from swamps, in country house yards. They are generally crowded by the house and by larger trees, and the roots are left to find their way as they best can through hard, unbroken earth. But under all disadvantages of location and treatment, they are much admired. It is difficult to obtain swamp plants suitable for removal. Those taken are generally too old, with the lower limbs lost, and as they grow up their trunks are naked and unsightly. The plants cannot be too small when transplanted, and when placed in an open or uncrowded situation, and properly cared for, the lower limbs will be preserved and the full beauty of the tree brought out. When planted, the ground should be well broken for some distance around the plant, and deeply, and afterwards the surface should be kept mulched, or covered, with spent tan-bark, saw-dust, litter, or other substance which will retain moisture in the soil in time of drouth. But these directions apply to the planting of all kinds of trees in external situations.

The leaves of the Black Spruce are solitary, (not disposed in pairs or whorls,) regularly arranged all round the branches, and are erect, short, and somewhat quadrangular. They are of a very rich, beautiful green, and in length from one-half to five-eighths of an inch. The pores, or seed vessels, remain persistent upon the tree after the seeds drop out, and form a conspicuous feature in the general appearance of the tree. They are ovate in form and pendulous in inclination, one and one-half to one and three-fourths inches long, and five-eighths to one inch broad. The flowers are produced in May or June.

It is from this tree that the "wholesome beverage" called *spruce beer* is made. The manner of making it will be described in another article.

The Red Spruce (*Abies rubra*) appears to be only a variety of the Black, dependent for its peculiarities of color and character upon soil and other natural conditions.

POST OFFICES IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, JANUARY, 1867.

Offices.	*Post Masters.*
Beaver Valley,	Benj. Zimmerman.
Benton,	John J. M'Henry.
Berwick,	John Ruch.
Bloomsburg,	John B. Pursel.
Buck Horn,	Wm. H. Shoemaker
Catawissa,	S. D. Rinard.
Central,	Peter Hess.
Centralia,	David Camp.
Cole's Creek,	J. R. Pennington.
Espy,	Isaac M'Kamey.
Eyer's Grove,	J. D. Wilson.
Fishing Creek,	James N. Jones.
Forks,	Daniel Pealer.
Foundryville,	Wm. Klinetob.
Fowlersville,	Gilbert H. Fowler.
Greenwood,	Hannah Henry.
Iola,	Wm. H. Hayman.
Jerseytown,	Wm. Kreamer.
Lime Ridge,	G. L. Low.
Light Street,	Caroline DeWitt.
Mainville,	U. J. Campbell.
Mifflinville,	E. B. Brown.
Millville,	Wm. Masters.
Mordansville,	Joseph E. Sands.
Numidia,	Ab'rm. Rice.
Orangeville,	Rees J. Millard.
Polkville,	Danl. L. Everhart.
Roaring Creek,	Jacob Yeager.
Rohrsburg,	J. K. Berlin.
Rupert,	Jer. H. Harman.
Sereno,	F. P. Masters.
Stillwater,	Daniel M'Henry.
Van Camp,	Geo. M. Howell.
Willow Springs,	Joseph Hicks.

Thirty-four offices, omitting Weiliversville and Evansville. The former is discontinued, we hope not permanently.

AN ACT

TO EXEMPT PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND BEEN HONORABLY DISCHARGED THEREFROM FROM THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTY AND *per capita* TAX, AND MILITIA FINES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all persons who have been mustered into the military service of the United States, and have served therein for a period of not less than nine months, in the war to suppress rebellion, and their property, and those persons who have been discharged from said service, on account of wounds, or physical disability, contracted in such service, and their property and the widows and orphans of such persons, and their property, shall be exempt from the payment of all bounty and *per capita* tax levied, or to be levied, from paying bounties to volunteers, in the several counties of this commonwealth, and such persons shall also be exempt from the payment of militia fines.

JAMES R KELLEY,
Speaker of the H. of R.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.

HOME NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 6.

THE QUESTION OF IMPEACAMENT IN THE CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus last evening was attended by only about sixty members, a large number being absent from the city. It was called at the request of ten or twelve members, Mr. Morrill, the Chairman of the previous caucus, being absent from the city, and was designed especially to consider the question of impeachment, which has threatened to assume unexpected prominence in the House. The session lasted about two hours, and was very exciting and interesting, though the discussions were conducted in entire good temper. Hon. Glenni W. Schofield was called to the chair, and Ignatius Donnelly appointed Secretary.

The result of the caucus may be summed up thus: That the majority are disposed to entertain the subject, but only as other matters are entertained, by making it the subject of consideration by one of the regular standing committees, and that no action will be taken except upon a basis of evidence that will carry conviction to the minds of the people. Mr. Stevens' speech was remarkable for its bitterness, more so than any thing he has yet uttered. Mr. Ashley will offer his resolution tomorrow, regardless of caucus action, as he declares, and principles demand the previous question on its passage. The reference of this question to the Judiciary Committee must not be taken as deciding the matter in the negative. Mr. Boutwell is on that committee, and he is as earnest in the movement for impeachment as is Mr. Ashley. But he is a man of clear head, judicial mind, and force of character, and has a reputation as a jurist which he will not risk in a cause that is likely to fail.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE COLORED SUFFRAGE BILL.

As stated in my dispatch of Friday night, the President's Message, vetoing the District Suffrage Bill, was read in the Cabinet on the afternoon of that day. I now learn that General Grant was by invitation present during the reading of the document, and that he fully and unequivocally approved of the message as also did the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Stanton, who read a short opinion, taking the ground that the Bill was Constitutional, and advising the President to approve it.

THE Legislature of Alabama has rejected the Constitutional Amendment by a large majority.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The Duke of Augustenburg has given in his allegiance to the King of Prussia, and relieved the people of Holstein from their oaths of allegiance to himself.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The *Patrie* denies the truth of the widely circulated report that France had asked England for a conference on the Eastern question, and asserts that France has arrived at an agreement with Turkey, such as the preservation of the peace of Europe imperatively demands.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Advices from Rome state that Signor Tonollo has so far progressed in his negotiations with the Papal Government that he has already been enabled to make a verbal agreement on certain religious points.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

TUESDAY, January 8.

GROCERIES.—Coffee, 175 bags of Rio sold at 15½c ℔ lb, in gold. In sugar there is more doing; 1,020 boxes sold at 10½c, and 75 hhds at 10¾@11½c ℔ lb, currency.

FLOUR.—The market continues very firm, and some holders ask an advance. About 800 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7.75@ 8.00
Northwestern extra	8.50@10.00
Northwestern family	11.50@13.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@ 8.75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.00@10.75
Pennsylvania and Western family	13.00@14.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	15.00@17.00
Rye flour	7.25

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.75@3.10; Southern do. at $3.10@3.20, and white at $3.20@3.40; 3,000 bushels of California sold at $3.25 ℔ bus. Rye ranges from $1.25@1.35 for Southern, Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request, and sales of 4,000 bus. new yellow were effected at $1. Oats were in better request, and prices have advanced. Sales of 7,000 bus. Pennsylvania at 58@60c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 875 bbls flour; 2,500 bus. wheat; 6,700 bus. corn, 5,900 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $21@21.50 ℔ bbl. for new mess Pork; 14@16c ℔ lb. for plain and fancy bacon hams; 12@12½c for pickled do.; 8½@9c for salt shoulders, and 12½@13c ℔ lb. for prime lard, in bbls and tbs.

MARRIED.

GRIMES—WHITE.—In Bloomsburg, on the 10th inst., by Rev. John Thomas, Mr. Howard R. Grimes of Orange, to Miss Sarah J. White of Scott township.

HUGHES—PATTERSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. Beecher Hughes to Miss Kate Patterson, both of Orange, Columbia county.

M'HENRY—FOWLER.—On the 1st inst., by Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. I. R. M'Henry of Greenwood, to Miss Lizzie Fowler of Berwick.

SHULTZ—LINK.—On the 1st inst., by John Lore, Esq., Mr. John Shultz of Pine township, this county, to Miss Catharine Link of Union township, Schuylkill county.

NUSS—HARTZEL.—On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Charles Nuss to Miss Sarah Hartzel, both of Maine township.

LEWIS—M'HENRY.—On the 27th ult., by Rev. E. Fullmer, Mr. George Lewis of Sugarloaf, to Miss Lenah M'Henry of Jackson.

DIED.

BROCKWAY.—In Bloomsburg, January 9th 1867, Harry Bruce, only child of Capt. Charles B. and Lucy J. Brockway, aged one year, three months and sixteen days.

"I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."

MARR.—In Light Street, January 3d 1867, Mary Matilda, daughter of H. S. and S. E. Marr, aged four years, ten months and fourteen days.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

POHE.—In Centre township, on December 31st, Mrs. Leah Pohe, wife of Joseph Pohe, aged about seventy-two years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale the following described real estate, to wit:

A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,
situate on Railroad street, in South Bloomsburg, Scott's addition, No. 66, being
IN FRONT FIFTY FEET
and in depth one hundred and thirty-three feet more or less to Blackberry alley. Possession will be given April first. For terms and conditions, call upon JOHN G. FREEZE.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 11, 1867-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Levari Facias* and *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY FOURTH, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A lot of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, being fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, being two borough lots, bounded on the north by lot of —— Fenstermacher, on the west by an alley, on the south by lot of Wm. Zeigler, and on the east by Troutwine street, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. L. BETTERLY.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land, situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the north by land of Robert Pursel, on the west by lands of Reuben T. Folk and Reuben Bogart, on the south by land of Jesse Bears, and on the east by lands of widow Wanich, whereon are erected a part frame and a part log house, and a part log and a part frame barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of HENRY T. REILY.

ALSO,

A lot of ground, situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, containing fifty feet front, and one hundred and forty feet deep, bounded on the west by Locust Avenue, on the north by lot of R. Knittle, on the east by an alley, and on the south by a public road, whereon is erected a two story frame tavern and dwelling house, and a large stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of PETER HOWER.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, bounded on the east by land of Jacob Drumheller, on the south by land of Solomon Fegely, and on the north and west by lands of Gideon Arndt, whereon is erected a log house and frame stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of BENJAMIN FOLK.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, containing about one hundred acres.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Augustus C. Rabb, administrator with the will annexed of HENRY DEIGHMILLER, deceased.

ALSO,

A certain lot of ground situate in the village of Light Street, Columbia county, containing forty-eight rods, more or less, bounded on the south by lot of Wm. Schuyler, on the west by —— street, on the north by lot of widow Knorr, and on the east by an alley, whereon is erected a story and a half frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of ISAAC SOURSWORTH.

ALSO,

The following described messuage, tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Sugarloaf, and County of Columbia, to wit: The southwest one-half part of my plantation to be marked out by lines and corners hereafter.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of JACOB HESS.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, January 11, 1867.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA., JAN. 11, 1867.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND Co. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Gira rd Bank) Philadelphia.

FOR the prospectus, terms of subscription, rates of advertising, and other matters relating to this paper, see first column of the first page.

WE hear of a queer case of witchcraft in Mifflin. Will our friend Dr. Montgomery investigate it and send us the result of his inquiry.

WE are indebted to Hon. G. D. Jackson for a copy of Auditor-General's Report, about which we shall have something to say hereafter.

WE begin on Philadelphia Market Reports this week. They will be continued and corrected from the latest papers, weekly.

THE Radicals passed the Negro Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia over the President's Veto; the vote in the House being 113 yeas, 38 nays.

THE Congressional Radicals refused to adjourn, in honor of Jackson's victory at New Orleans. Of course they did.

THE appointment of William Krickbaum, Esq., of Mifflin, as clerk to the County Commissioners, some time ago made, has been renewed.

OUR edition gave out last week before we had concluded our list. Our Philadelphia package was not reached. We shall do better this week.

THE Radicals of the Rump Congress have started a prayer meeting. It is not stated whether they worship Brahma, Boodh, or one of the African Gods. Probably the latter.

THE Meadville Theological School began a new term last Monday. The catalogue shows twenty-eight students, and the course of instruction seems full and fair. Rev. A. A. Livermore is President of the Board of Instruction.

WE see that the Hon. Ulysses Mercur has been put on the Committee on the District of Columbia. He can now have a first-rate chance to associate with those negroes in Washington, of whom he spoke in his speech here as being smarter and richer than any man then in the Court House.

LUCAS N. MOYER, of the late firm of Eyer and Moyer, Druggists, Main Street, Bloomsburg, has bought out his partner, and now "runs the machine" himself. We believe it is admitted that he keeps first rate drugs at low rates, and we know that he is attentive and careful in all his preparations.

WE publish elsewhere in this paper the Bounty Tax Exemption Law, passed at the last session of the Legislature. It will be seen that it includes those who were drafted in the State draft for *nine months*, as well as those who served for a longer period. It is important to tax payers and collectors.

SOME of our town Subscribers have not directed how they desire their papers delivered, whether by the carrier, or left at the Post Office or at the Printing Office. If they will indicate to us where they would prefer to get them we will do our best to accommodate them.

IT may have happened that in making up our packages we may have duplicated a few names. Upon having our attention called to it the matter will be corrected. But one copy of the paper will be sent to each subscriber, and but one required to be paid.

WE republish, by special request, the examination of the law of costs in criminal cases. It is a matter of great importance to tax payers, and we are very glad the Commissioner's Attorney has given the matter his attention.

EYER GROVE is a point on the road from Bloomsburg to Millville, well known as the Robert Montgomery property. Mr. Jacob Eyer has erected a splendid brick grist mill, and gathered about himself a smart little village, and has had established for the accommodation of the people a post-office.

WE are very glad to announce the appointment by the Commissioners of Captain George W. Utt, of Greenwood, as Mercantile Appraiser. The Captain is a first-rate man, and the people appreciate his character and services, and will more abundantly reward them.

WE print this week the Negro Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia, and the vote upon it. It will be seen both the Senators from this State voted 'No!' Our subscribers should preserve this paper for future reference; and indeed, should file the COLUMBIAN regularly.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 1179, begins a volume, and is made up of articles from Blackwood, Frazier, Spectator, Examiner, and other English publications. It is safe, and so far as our observation goes, free from objectional matter. Published at Boston, for $8,00 a year, postage free.

FRATERNAL.—We had the pleasure of a call this morning from Captain Thomas Chalfant, editor of the Danville *Intelligencer*, published at the county seat of Montour County. The Captain is one of those *live* men, who are both pleasant and agreeable in company and energetic in business duties. The Democracy of Columbia and Montour can congratulate themselves on having so able and zealous a man as Captain Chalfant to represent them in the Legislature.—*Patriot and Union.*

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

No. 2, January 11, 1867.

Having been positively assured that deer abounded in the vicinity of Long Pond, Sullivan County, in this State, I determined to be one of a party to go on a hunt. I was strengthened in this determination by learning that my friend Major R. had, not long before shot a magnificent buck on the mountain; and the "Old Ingen," his father, had shot a bear on the same trip. Armed and equipped according to law, as they used to say in militia musters, we started for the mountain; after having disposed of indefinite quantities of venison to gormandizing friends. The road, even the railroad, was rough, the journey long, the weather cold, but the importance of the occasion and the object in view, together with the novelty of the whole thing, caused us to regard these as small evils.

According to previous arrangements, we were joined on the route by "Old Ingen" and "Sam," a veteran hunter, and at Fair Mount Springs, pretty well up among the highlands, we waited the arrival of "Jake," who made the "drives," and whose assistance was considered indispensable. He soon came, accompanied by "Cap," a dog famous the country round as a deer chaser. The foot of the mountain was soon reached, and then began our tribulations. Our horses were smooth, and the mountain more so, and the poor brutes were alternately up and down, having no command of their legs, and performing feats upon the ice which would have astonished Haines, the great skater. Finding it useless to attempt the ascent thus, we sent the team back, and once more shouldering the knapsack and rifle trumped for the bivouac.

If it would not occupy to much space I would give you a description of the old North Mountain. Its sides are barren and precipitous, giving but little promise of game. Two or three ledges of rock crop out, and present a singularly straight line for miles towards the north. The summit, however, is comparatively level, and on both sides of the road stretches a forest of beech, hemlock, laurel, &c., &c., holding in its recesses game of all kinds, from bears, deer and panthers, down to ground squirrels and hedge hogs.

Now, be it remembered that my special party and myself were alone on the mountain after we had discharged our team, and very eager for a chase before being joined by the "veterans." We had not proceeded far when we came upon unmistakable deer tracks crossing the road, not as "single spies, but in battalions." We dashed into the woods with a faint hope of surrounding and capturing the herd, but, to our chagrin, found only a drove of hogs quietly feeding upon the beech nuts which lay in abundance under the trees.

I could not help thinking of one of "Old Abe's" jokes, who, upon an occasion of being importuned to have something done in the office of the "divine Stanton;" observed that he (Lincoln) did not "amount to pig tracks in the War Department."

Pork not being considered "game," we very generously permitted them to enjoy their repast; and learned, before leaving the mountain, that immense numbers of hogs are annually driven to what are known as the "beech woods" to fatten, and hunted by the owners about the first snows, often in a state fit for the butcher's knife.

Concluding that our flank movement on the hogs would'nt "do to tell," we returned to the road, which is a turnpike, "so called," and pushed on. Presently we found the tracks of a bear in the snow, and seeming to us, fresh. We called a halt and waited for the "Old Ingen" and "Sam" and "Jake." They decided that it was "bar," and a large one, but it was late, we were tired, and Long Pond, yet four miles of mountain road distant.

The hotel at Long Pond is a magnificent stone mansion, would in any locality strike the eye of the beholder, but here in the wilderness is a positive beauty, and its substantiality a complete luxury. It was originally intended to make the place a summer resort; the pure bracing air, the abundance of game, the fine springs and the beautiful lake, all tending to make it a romantic and pleasant retreat.

[illegible]

The lake itself is well worthy of a visit. It is situated on the summit of the mountain, is about a mile long and half a mile wide. The water is fresh, clear, and deep, and filled with most delicious fish. The banks are firm and not abrupt except at some points, making it pleasant for bathers. The trees grow down to the water's edge, forming as it were an emerald setting to a diamond. The deer frequently visit it, and occasionally the otter sports along its shores. In winter it is a magnificent skating park. In the summer a couple of sail boats are among the conveniences and accommodations for pleasure parties and visitors, the tourist and the hunter.

Correspondence.

WHITE HALL, January 7th 1867.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN, *Dear Sir*:—Enclosed find a list of thirteen subscribers for your paper. All but three of them were obtained this afternoon and evening, and are to be sent to this Post Office except a few, as you will see, to Jerseytown and one to Greenwood. We called on some who had already subscribed and received the first number. Please send me the first number if you have one.

Truly yours,
WM. M'BRIDE.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	[illegible]
Rye "	[illegible]
Corn "	[illegible]
Flour per barrel	[illegible]
Cloverseed	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Dried Apples	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Sides and shoulders	[illegible]
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	15 00

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF HANNAH BOONE, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Hannah Boone, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Wellington Hartman and Charles A. Moyer, who reside in Bloomsburg, in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

WELLINGTON HARTMAN,
CHARLES A. MOYER,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867—6w. Adm'rs.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MICHAEL REICHELDERFER, LATE OF BLOOM TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, DECEASED.—The undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Orphan's Court of the County of Columbia, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets in the hands of R. F. Hess, Esq., administrator of Michael Reichelderfer, deceased, according to the order established by law, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in Bloomsburg, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1867, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in for a portion of the said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL W. MONTGOMERY, deceased.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel W. Montgomery, late of Orangeville, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Peter Ent, of Light Street, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

PETER ENT, Executor.
nov6-6t

ESTATE OF JOHN SANKEY, SR., DECEASED.—To Jacob Sankey; Samuel Sankey; John Sankey; Cyrus Sankey; James W. Sankey; Mary Ann Sankey, intermarried with Aaron Wolf; Lois Sankey, intermarried with James U. Utt; Susan Rohland; and Mary Catharine Rohland; the last two named are minors of Polly Sankey, late Polly Rohland, deceased, heirs and legal representatives of John Sankey, Sr., deceased. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, in said county, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept, or refuse to take the real estate of the said John Sankey, Sr., deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the sixth day of December, A. D. 1866.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, December 22, 1866.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENT.—NOTICE OF CONFIRMATION.—The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to Widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for [illegible] to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of James Mordan, of Scott township, deceased.
2. Widow of John Fritz, of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
3. Widow of Chatworthy Fisher, of Scott township, deceased.
4. Widow of O. P. Bungan, of Madison township, deceased.
5. Widow of Joseph Houghton, of Pine township, deceased.
6. Widow of John Hutton, of Centre township, deceased.
7. Widow of Abraham Robbins, of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Account of John Herner, guardian of Jacob W. Adams, minor child of Samuel Adams, dec'd.
2. First and final account of C. T. & G. W. Styer, executors of Elizabeth R. Hoffman, late of Berwick, dec'd.
3. Account of Elias Mendenhall, guardian of R. F. Kester, minor child of Jos. E. Kester dec'd.
4. Account of Elfrada Kline, administratrix of G. Lowry Kline, late of Orange township, dec'd.
5. Account of John Snyder, guardian of Susannah [illegible], of Greenwood township.
6. Second and final account of Samuel Henry and [illegible] administrators of Archibald Henry, late of [illegible] township, dec'd.
7. Second and [illegible] account of Peter Eveland and John Eveland, administrators of Peter Eveland, late of Fishingcreek township, dec'd.
8. Account of Washington Adams, administrator of Thomas Cummings, late of Locust township, dec'd.
9. Account of Michael Lemon, executor of the last will and testament of Sarah J. Peeler, late of Fishingcreek township, dec'd.
10. Account of [illegible], guardian of the estate of [illegible], minor child of [illegible].
11. Account of John R. Moyer, administrator of Richard Fisher, late of [illegible] township, dec'd.
12. Account of M. A. Ammerman and [illegible], administrators of Peter P. Peeler, late of Fishingcreek township, dec'd.
13. Account of James K. Eyer, administrator of [illegible], late of Scott township, dec'd.
14. Account of Thomas [illegible], administrator of [illegible], late of Centre township, dec'd.
15. Account of John G. Quick, administrator of Elias Diethrick, late of Montour township, dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, January 4, 1867.

GRAND JURORS, FOR FEBRUARY Term, 1867.

[illegible]—[illegible], Mathias Appleman, Charles H. [illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible].
Benton—William L. Cole, Samuel M'Henry, Jacob [illegible].
[illegible]—Frederick H. Wolfarth.
Franklin—[illegible], Hiram J. Reeder.
Hemlock—William Fisher, Thomas J. Vanderslice.
Locust—Isaac Erwine.
[illegible]—Charles Fisher, John C. Gearhart.
Madison—Joseph Lord, John Mouser.
Mt. Pleasant—Gabriel Everett.
Mifflin—Christian Wolf.
Orange—[illegible] DeLong.
Pine—Clark Whitmoyer, Elijah Fullmer, Thomas [illegible].
Scott—Charles S. Fowler.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR FEBRUARY Term 1867.

[illegible]—Charles [illegible], Stephen Lehr.
[illegible]—Joseph Hess, Sr.
[illegible]—Hiram H. Hower.
[illegible]—William H. [illegible].
Bloom—Frederick C. Eyer, Clark M. Brown, [illegible], William B. Koons, Daniel Lee, [illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible] Peck, Peter Wenner, Thomas A. Minor.
[illegible]—John Scott, William Martin, Jonas [illegible], Stephen Baily.
Centre—[illegible] Hicks, Jesse Hoffman, Henry [illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible] Hoffman, Michael Crone, [illegible].
Fishingcreek—[illegible] Ammerman, Jeremiah Hess, [illegible], Alexander Conner.
Franklin—Thomas Hower.
Greenwood—John Johnson, Caleb F. Moore, Thomas [illegible].
Hemlock—[illegible] Wagner, William P. Eyerly, [illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible] S. Bunyan.
[illegible]—Samuel Lazarus, Jacob Brawine, Noah [illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible] Vale.
Orange—[illegible] Hill, John Vanliew.
Pine—[illegible] A. Gorman.
[illegible]—William [illegible].
Scott—Alfred Creveling, Joseph Lilly.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY Term, 1867.

1. [illegible] Sampson by her next friend George [illegible] vs. [illegible] Adams.
2. [illegible] vs. Jesse Kline.
3. William L. Lemon vs. Thomas Creveling, et. al.
4. [illegible] vs. [illegible].
5. A. S. [illegible] vs. [illegible] Wintersteen.
6. [illegible] vs. Wm. Sharpless.
7. Edward [illegible] vs. the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
8. [illegible] for the use of M. Chamberlin vs. [illegible].
9. [illegible] vs. Catawissa Railroad Company.
10. Henry F. Naus vs. the Borough of Berwick.
11. [illegible] vs. Joseph Crock.
12. [illegible] vs. Miles C. Abbott.
13. [illegible] vs. [illegible] White.
14. [illegible] vs. [illegible] White.
15. [illegible] vs. Peter Miller.
16. [illegible] vs. [illegible] Hughes.
17. [illegible] vs. Robert S. Howell, et. al.
18. [illegible] vs. Albert Hartman.
19. [illegible] vs. William Longenberger.
20. [illegible] vs. Peter S. Baker.
21. [illegible] vs. [illegible].
22. John Greer vs. Alfred Meek.
23. [illegible] vs. John W. Lescher.
24. [illegible] vs. [illegible].
25. William A. Mann vs. James Dyke.
26. [illegible] vs. the [illegible] of Thomas [illegible] vs. Joseph [illegible].
27. [illegible] J. Faux vs. William C. Green's Administrators.
28. [illegible] vs. William C. Green's Adm'rs.
29. [illegible] vs. Albert [illegible].
30. [illegible] vs. Michael Cronn, et. al.
31. [illegible] vs. [illegible] G. Kase.
32. [illegible] vs. [illegible].
33. [illegible] vs. Simon P. Kase, et al.
34. [illegible].
35. [illegible] vs. [illegible] Creveling.

Notice.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the undersigned, on [illegible] are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.

M'KELVEY, NEAL & CO. and
WILLIAM M'KELVEY & CO.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned proposes to offer at public sale, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 24th 1867, on the premises, in Benton township, Columbia county, the following described valuable real estate, viz: A GOOD FARM, consisting of ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND, about forty acres of which are cleared, whereon are erected a

A GRIST MILL

with three run of stone; a SAW MILL, DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and other outbuildings; an apple orchard and well of excellent water. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent, down—one half less the ten per cent, on the first day of April, when possession will be given, and the balance on reasonable time. To be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN SWARTWOUT.
Jan. 4, 1867—3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Elizabeth Harrington, administratrix of Thomas [illegible], late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Jacob Harrington and Jasper Kline,

CONTAINING SIXTY ACRES,

more or less, late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent, at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest the confirmation [illegible]. The deed and stamps to be paid for by the purchaser.

ELIZABETH HARRINGTON,
January 4, 1867—4w. Administratrix.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK HESS, DECEASED.—To Jeremiah Hess; Thomas Hess; Hannah Hess intermarried with Michael Henderschot, both of whom are believed to be dead, leaving issue; Catharine Hess intermarried with Benjamin Brink; Sarah Hess, intermarried with John Lewis; Elizabeth Hess, intermarried with Joseph Hess; Mary Hess, intermarried with Gilbert Hess; Asa Hess, Amanda Hess, intermarried with Abraham Kline; Frederick Hess, Lucy Ann Hess, intermarried with Elias Shultz; Maria Hess; Sarah Hess and Benjamin Hess, the last seven being the children of John W. Hess, deceased, and all of the above named the heirs at law of Frederick Hess, deceased; and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Frederick Hess, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the thirteenth day of December, A. D., 1866.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, January 4, 1867—4w.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of orders of the Orphans' Courts of Montour and Columbia counties, Pa., the undersigned administrators of Hartman Milleson, late of Moreland Township, Lycoming county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Hotel of John Brittain, in White Hall, Montour county, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th,

at 1 P. M., a certain piece or parcel of land situate partly in Madison Township, Columbia county, and partly in Anthony township, Montour county, containing 112 acres more or less, adjoining lands late of William Ellis, William Adams, M. King and others; the improvements being a log house and log barn, an orchard and some thirty acres cleared; the balance well timbered.

Also, one other parcel of land situate in Madison township, Columbia county, adjoining the above, land of Adam Sperling, and others, containing 25 acres and 30 perches, more or less and being well timbered land, late the estate of said deceased.

GOTLIEB SCHEAFFER,
MICHAEL WINEGARDNER,
Jan. 4, 1867. Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of John Fritz, dec'd., at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the second day of February, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described valuable real estate, to wit: A certain lot of ground situate in Benton Township, county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Daniel Hartman on the west, land of Abram Young on the east, land of Catharine Hartman on the south, and land of Harvin Masters on the north, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less.

Also a certain tract of land, situate in Jackson Township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Daniel Robbins on the east, lands of John Fritz on the west, and lands of Isaiah Yocum on the north, containing fifteen acres and one hundred and fifty-four perches.

Also a certain tract of land, situate in Jackson Township, in said county bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Daniel Robbins on the east, lands of Elijah Yocum on the north, lands of M'Henry and Co. on the west, and lands of Joshua Savage on the south, containing one hundred and twenty-two acres and one hundred and fifty-five perches, three acres of which is cleared land, and balance is well timbered.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid down at the striking down of the property, one half of the balance to be paid on the first day of April, 1867, when possession of the premises is to be given; and the balance on the first day of April, 1868, with interest from the first of April, 1867. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

EZEKIEL FRITZ,
GEORGE P. FRITZ,
Executors.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions, Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, [illegible], locks and knobs, bolts, screws, sash [illegible], window springs, [illegible], strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE.

embracing almost everything in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, Hames, iron; pad trees; Hames, wood; saddle trees, [illegible], girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE.

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, panel, rip, and compass [illegible]—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisels, augers, bevils, anvils, braces, gauges, planes, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY:

I have coal hods, coal shovels, scoops, coal sifters, [illegible] cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, [illegible] pots, butter knives, mill saws, crosscut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, cradling forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, [illegible], coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, [illegible], enamelled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, stone [illegible] axes, nails.

Sleighs, curtain fixtures, Tableware, [illegible], Pumps, lead pipe, etc.

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE.—First door below the Court House, and adjoining the Post Office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Governments. [Jan.1867.

IRON AND TINWARE.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,

PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,

and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for

COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES

made to order.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.

HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,

Wholesale and Retail,

PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.

VULCAN HEATER,

for heating two or more rooms.

PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING,

and every variety of STOVES.

JOHN I. HESS,
No. 535 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

W. I. BURKHART,

Importer and Dealer in

IRON AND STEEL,

No. 53 Front Street,

Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

HATS, CAPS & FURS.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:

Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c. Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid button gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

H. C. HOWER.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIES' FURS,

No. 257 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

MILLENARY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS, CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS

and every variety of articles usually kept in a

FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES, SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. D. WEBB.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,

Nos. 413 and 112 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. MARPLE,

Importer and Dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, LIQUORS,

WINE BITTERS, &c.,

No. 122 North Third Street,

above Arch, west side,

Philadelphia.

MILLER & ELDER,

Wholesale

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 29 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

Wall and Curtain Papers, and Stationery generally.

CLOTHING:

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lowe room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS,
SACK COATS,
OVERCOATS,
PANTS,
VESTS,
SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
COLLARS
NECK-TIES,
HOSIERY,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-ly J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

J. V. LAMBERT,

with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,

No. 331 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

HOTELS & SALOONS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.

R. H. STOHNER

has fitted up a

FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,

where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A suppl of

FRESH OYSTERS

always on hand.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS

in every style and variety,

NUTS, FRUITS,

and everything usually found in a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor,

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*") purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of James Gibson, late of Greenwood Township, Columbia County, deceased. The undersigned, appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets in the hands of Abraham Young, administrator of James Gibson, deceased, to and among the respective creditors according to the order established by law, hereby gives notice to all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of the [illegible], in Bloomsburg, in said county, on Saturday, the Twenty-sixth day of January, A.D. 1867, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of decedent, are requested to present them to the Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in for a portion of said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, December 21, 1866—4t

DRY GOODS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Callcoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans.
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.
Light Street, January 4, 1867.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lunacy.—The first account of Isaac Seigfreid, committee of Dorcas Creveling, a lunatic. All persons interested will take notice that the account of Isaac Seigfreid, committee of Dorcas Creveling, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Columbia County, and that the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of said county, for examination and confirmation, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February next.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, December 15, 1866.-5t.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. R. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knoowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Ira Roadarmel, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Hower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables two pigs.

IRA ROADARMEL.

1867. Get Up Your Clubs. 1816.

"THE AGE,"—A DEMOCRATIC MORNING JOURNAL.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—UNION, RESTORATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.—The DAILY AGE contains the latest news from all parts of the world, with editorial articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance and General Subjects. Local News, Market Reports, Stock Quotations, Religious Intelligence, Legal Summary, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Meetings, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Price Current, Literary Notices, Agricultural Information, Art, Music, etc., etc. Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and also the dispatches received by the Atlantic Cable; and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from whatever point the steamers first touch.

The WEEKLY AGE will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter, prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class Family Journal, particularly adapted to the politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family circle, and the general reader, having every characteristic of a live newspaper, each number will contain an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY.—One copy, one year, $9,00; six months, $4,50; three months, $2,50; for any less period, at the rate of one dollar per month. Postage thirty cents per quarter, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

THE WEEKLY.—One copy, one year, $2,00; five copies, one year, $9,00; ten copies, one year, $17,00; twenty copies, one year, $32,00. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Five copies one year, $8,50; ten copies, one year, $16,50; twenty copies, one year, $30,00. A copy will be furnished gratis for each club of ten or more, to one address, for one year. Postage five cents per quarter, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates. Address,

WELSH & ROBB,
430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER.
Proprietors.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE.

A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY, AND ART.

The Round Table is established for the unflinching discussion of the subjects named in its title. Its purpose is to be utterly fearless and untrammelled in forming its opinions, and to collect the most brilliant and scholarly writers in the country to give them expression. Some may occasionally be displeased by the tone and spirit wherein this is done, but we beg all such to consider—in the words of Mr. Ruskin—how much less harm is done in the world by ungraceful boldness than by untimely fear.

The Round Table is independent in politics, and it will not hesitate to condemn or to sustain such men or measures of whatever sect, clique, or party as may seem to the editors to be from time to time in a position of antagonism or otherwise to the material interests either of the metropolitan community or to those of the whole common country.

The Round Table exists to serve the public, not individuals, and contributors are requested to avoid personal puffery and animadversion of every kind. Vigorous writers and able special correspondents are regularly employed, but the columns of the paper are open to merit, let it come whence it may.

Articles may be sent through any channel, but we will hold no personal explanations or discussions respecting them; moreover, we must decline henceforward to return unaccepted MS., and to this rule we will make no exception.

☞ Persons ordering subscriptions will please remit by postal money orders. Address all communications to

THE ROUND TABLE,
132 Nassau Street, New York.
oct6-tf

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—ANN S. STEPHENS'S NEW BOOK!

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "Rejected Wife," "The Heiress," "The Wife's Secret," etc.

This new book, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, has been pronounced by all to be by far the best and most interesting ever written by her. It appeared in monthly instalments in "Peterson's Magazine" during the last year, having been completed in the December number, where it proved to be the most popular, powerful, and successful novel that has ever appeared in that Magazine, and it is now published complete and unabridged, in one large duodecimo volume, uniform with the "Gold Brick," "Fashion and Famine," and the other works of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens published by us. It will no doubt prove to be the most popular and successful work that has ever before been written by this talented American authoress.

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We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed	$63
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed	75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed	81
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.	
Polished mahogany table	86
Polished Rosewood Table	92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil	92
Mahogany table, in oil	96
Rosewood table, in oil	105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished	114
Mahogany table	125
Rosewood table	150

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES

are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy noiseless durable; and easy to work. Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
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RAIL ROADS.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.

Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:40, and 9:05 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5:10 and 10 A.M., and 3:40 and 10:35 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9:20 P.M. trains, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:40 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations; the 9:20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 15 P.M.

Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8:00 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8:30 A.M. and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11:15 A.M., and 1:05 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9:45 A.M. and 1 and 8:55 P.M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.

Reading Accomodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:30 and 6:15 P.M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c., &c.

On Sundays leave New York at 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7:30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 9:05 A.M.; and Reading at 1:30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A.M. for New York, and 4:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.
Through between Baltimore and Rochester WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after November 19, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

NORTHWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10:10 daily; Philadelphia 8:10 P.M.; Harrisburg 2:05 A.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:35 A.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 7 A.M., arriving in Danville 7:40 A.M., Bloomsburg 8:25 A.M., Kingston 10:40 A.M., Scranton 12 noon.

MAIL leaves Baltimore 9:15 A.M., daily (except Sundays); Philadelphia 11:50 A.M.; Harrisburg 1:20 P.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 6:20 P.M., receeding north and arriving in Williamsport at 6:45 P.M.

FAST LINE leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays), 12:10 P.M.; Philadelphia 11:50 P.M.; Harrisburg 5:10 P.M.; Northumberland 6:44 P.M.; passengers by this train remain over night at Northumberland leaving the following morning at 7 A.M., arriving in Scranton 12 M.

SOUTHWARD.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Northumberland 11:35 P.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton at 4:40 P.M.; Pittston 5:20 P.M.; Kingston 6 P.M.; Bloomsburg 8:07 P.M.; arriving in Philadelphia 7 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:30 A.M.; Baltimore 7 A.M., Washington 10:20 A.M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Northumberland 10:10 A.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 5:50 A.M.; Pittston 6:20 A.M.; Kingston 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg 8:07 A.M.; Danville 9:04 A.M.; and arriving in Harrisburg 1:15 P.M.; Philadelphia 5:40 P.M.; Baltimore 6 P.M.

By this route freight from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, and Canandagua, or any intermediate point on the New York Central can be shipped through, when in full car loads, to any point on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, without breaking bulk. Rates of freight and passengers fare as low as by any other route.

J. N. DuBARRY, Gen'l Sup't, Harrisburg, Pa.
E. S. YOUNG, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Baltimore.
ISAAC M. SCHOEMERHORN, Gen'l Western Freight Agent, Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, of Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:

LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11:25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3:25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:25 A.M.

LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7:14 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4:35 P.M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9:15 A.M.; Leave Erie at 1:55 P.M., arrive at New York at 3:40 P.M.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents.

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 4:40 P.M. and 5:50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:20 P.M. and 9:20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9:50 P.M. and 10:35 A.M.

NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:25 A.M. and 6:25 P.M.; Scranton at 11:05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12:10 A.M. and 10:15 P.M.

H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:18 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L GIRTON, Proprietor.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.

—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER,	DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. H. KOONS,	JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERICK,	DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIGLEMILLER,	SYLVESTER PURSEL,
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They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

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